



## BY TELEGRAPH.

Plot to Assassinate the Czar.

PARNELL CONFERRED FREEDOM.

Famine in Hungary.

SALISBURY TO VISIT BISMARCK.

HALIFAX, April 20.

A Nihilist plot to assassinate the Czar has been discovered. The plotters intended to use dynamite. Numerous arrests have been made.

Anxiety for the steamer Denmark's passengers continues.

Edinburgh confers freedom, of the city, on Parnell.

The Canadian Government renews the mail contract with the Allans another year.

Anderson's steamers will be ready for fast services next year.

A famine is raging in Hungary and hundreds are dying.

At the Local Council Election, at France, Boulanger's meet a signal of success.

Germans say America does not seriously desire amicable solution of the Samoan difficulty.

King Humbert visits Berlin in May.

Salisbury will visit Bismarck shortly.

## OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—cattle, etc. J & W Pitts  
Auction—new dwelling house. T W Spry  
Auction—house and land. T W Spry  
Choice flour. Shea & Co  
Piano for sale. see advt  
Spring and summer goods. M Monroe  
House to let. Edward F Carter  
Spring goods. London House  
Celery and Chamomile. see advt  
Robert Emmett. see advt  
Teas, pipes, etc. A P Jordan  
Carpets, etc. Nild Furniture & Moulding Co  
Baird's French ointment. see advt  
Glitterine, paints, etc. at Byrne's Bookstore  
House to let. Thomas O'Mara  
Consignee wanted. Harvey & Co  
Baird's Liniment. see advt

## AUCTION SALES.

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

J. & W. Pitts,

41 Head Prime Stall-fed Oxen  
3 Horses, 2 Sheep, 24 bundles Hay.  
Ex Georgia from Guysboro, N.S.

ap20  
**FOR SALE.**

A NEW DWELLING HOUSE AND Shop, situate on Hamilton-street. I will offer for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, upon the premises, all the right title and interest of Mr. Dillman in and to that new and well-built Dwelling House, situate on the Northside of Hamilton-street, together with the shop adjoining; the house is painted and plastered throughout, and is in condition for immediate occupancy. Unexpired term 50 years. Ground rent \$18 per annum. To view the property apply to

T. W. SPRY,  
Real Est. Broker.

april20  
**FOR SALE.**

DWELLING HOUSE AND LAND only \$5.00 per year. I will offer for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., within my Office, at 12 o'clock, all the right title and interest of George Anthony, in and to that comfortable new Dwelling House, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen and three bed-rooms, cellar, and in rear a large garden, situate to the eastward of Cochrane-street, off Duckworth-street, and adjoining the residence of Mr. Lewis. A splendid and most charming view of the city and harbor can be seen from the upper windows of the Dwelling. The situation of the Property is convenient and healthy. Term unexpired, 32 years. Ground rent \$5.00 per annum. Immediate possession given. Apply to

T. W. SPRY,  
Real Est. Broker.

april20  
**A Farm For Sale.**

SUITABLE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S Residence, situate opposite "Virginia Waters" Estate, and adjoining "Bally Healy" Estate. I am instructed by Mrs. AMELIA TAYLOR, formerly of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, but at present of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, to offer for sale by Public Auction, within my office, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, all that Farm Land and Premises, situate on the Logy Bay Road, and about three miles from St. John's. The property is known as "Dowden's Farm," and is opposite "Virginia Waters" Estate, and adjoining the "Bally Healy" Estate, being situate so near the above well known estates the property should command the attention of gentlemen requiring a handsome summer retreat. For further particulars apply on or before day of sale to

T. W. SPRY,  
Real Est. Broker.

## TO LET.

A Dwelling House

Over the Grocery Store of Mr. JAMES BROPHY, Water Street. App to R. & C. CALLAHAN.

## New Advertisements

# London House

Mrs. Cairns has received a Large and Well-selected

## STOCK SPRING AND SUMMER FLOWERS

april20,2ifo Specially suitable for Evening wear.

## THEATRE: STAR OF THE SEA HALL.

Friday, April 26th.

By request of the Star of the Sea Association, our well-known Amateur Company have kindly consented to produce that beautiful Irish drama, in 3 acts, entitled:

## ROBT. EMMETT.

With Grand Irish Song and Dance by Messrs. Patterson and Walsh.

Proceeds in aid of Star of the Sea Reading Room. Admission: 20 and 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock: curtain to rise at 8.

## At A. P. JORDAN'S

(Nos. 178 and 180 Water Street.)

## 30 Half-chests Solendid Teas--Choice Brands.

Also, 40 boxes (20-lbs each) Splendid Teas--Choice brands.

These teas have been specially selected for Our House, and are highly recommended. Will be sold at a low figure to wholesale customers. And, per steamer Caspian, a new stock of their

## Celebrated Wood and Briar Pipes--from 5cts up.

— ALSO IN STOCK AND RECENTLY IMPORTED —

CHOICE PACKET BEEF, SMALL JOWLS, FAMILY MESS PORK, AND Pigs Heads, at 4cts lb. And on hand, Iron Bedsteads—superior make—French styles, one very fine one with canopy, original price \$35.00, will be sold at \$30.00. Special attention paid to our Retail Trade. No trouble to show goods. Ships' orders supplied at shortest notice. Outport orders attended to with particularity and with despatch.

## Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c.

## AN IMMENSE STOCK JUST OPENED.

New Patterns and Styles.

DOOR MATS, HEARTH RUGS, RUBBER AND COCO MATS. &c.

All carpets put down free of extra charge.

NFLD. FUR. & MOULD'G CO.

C. E. ARCHIBALD, Manager.

## Light Weight & Ventilation.

## SPECIAL 3-OUNCE HATS.

We are showing a splendid range of the above in—

BLACK, VAND, STEEL AND TRUCHE.

These Hats were made BONA FIDE for us by the makers of the celebrated Lincoln-Bennett Hat, and cannot be had elsewhere. Every Hat stamped F. & M.—Special ounce weight.

O'FLAHERTY & MACGREGOR.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Terence and Lady O'Brien.

Help for the Orphans.

## BEAUTY AND THE BEAST!

will be performed in the

Athenæum Hall on Easter Tuesday

WITH FULL ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT.

CONDUCTOR MR. C. HUTTON.

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8½. Numbered Reserved seats 50cts (plan of the hall will be at Mrs. Rouse's on Wednesday); General Admission, 25cts. Books of "Beauty and the Beast" will be sold at the Hall for 2cts. each.

Job Printing neatly executed at Colonist Office.

## New Advertisements.

## 317 WATER STREET. 319.

Magnificent Display!  
OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

New Material, Choice Colors and Low Prices.

M. MONROE.

## GRAND DANCING ASSEMBLY - - STAR OF THE SEA HALL.

Easter Monday Night, April 22nd.

A grand Dancing Assembly will take place in the Star of the Sea Hall on Easter Monday night, April 22nd; Dancing until 3.30 o'clock.

LADY AND GENT.....50 CTS. | LADY (Single).....20 CTS  
GENT (Single).....50 CENTS.

Music by Professor Bennett's Band.

april18,2ifp

## For sale by Shea & Co.

## JUST LANDED,

350 bbls Choice Supers Flour  
200 bbls Sup. Extra Flour  
100 bbls Heavy Mess Pork--new.

## BAIRD'S FRENCH OINTMENT.

Will Cure the Itch in a few days;  
Will Cure the Disease known as Scald Head;  
Will Cure Old Indolent Ulcers;  
Will Cure Salt Rheum;  
Will Cure Chapped Hands;  
Will Cure Obstinate Sores and Wounds;  
Will Cure Scratches on Horses.

TRY IT! - TRY IT!

## Consignee - Wanted!

100 Barrels Pork, "Clear Butts," ex steamer Sidonian. Shipped by Messrs. Chapin & Edwards.

HARVEY & CO.

## Dr. Beach's Celery and Chamomile.

ACTS MOST BENEFICIALLY on the stomach and liver, and as a nerve restorative, it is the most wonderful medicine discovered. The vital forces are wonderfully reinforced. The muscles, the nerves, the blood, stomach and liver are invigorated, while its action on all the organs of excretion are mild, but certain, thereby promoting health, comfort, sleep and a cheerful disposition.

## TO LET.

(Possession given the First May next.)

A Dwelling House and Shop,

Situate (centrally) on Carter's Hill. Apply to

THOMAS O'MARA,

New Gower Street.

## A Rare Bargain!

FIRST CLASS AMERICAN PIANO for sale, very cheap, for full particulars address F W., COLONIST Office.

## TO LET.

A CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE Dwelling House, No. 33, New Gower street. Possession given 1st May. ALSO, a Stable, on Adelaide street, immediate possession given. Apply to EDWARD F. CARTER, 30 New Gower street.

## JUDSON'S SPECIALITIES.

GLITTERINE—FOR PAINTING ON velvet, satin, etc.; Gold Paint—with mixing liquids; Artists' Black—for picture frames, wood work, etc.; Marking Ink—jet black; Bronzonette—for bronzing ornaments, etc.; Cement of Pompeii—for uniting glass, china, etc.; Silverine—plating solution; Gold and Silver Ink; Luminous Paint; Emerine Polishing Powder; Pure Glycerine—for the toilet; Tooth Paste—cherry and areca nut; Judson's Dyes—all colours, at 4cts. and 7cts. a packet.

At BYRNE'S BOOKSTORE, Opposite Post Office.

## IT HITS THE SPOT EVERY TIME.

BAIRD'S LINIMENT is clean, clear and bright and very penetrating. It is not greasy, oily or soapy, and, therefore, acts promptly in curing and relieving pain in any form.

To H. PAXTON BAIRD, Woodstock, N.B.,  
DEAR SIR,—I was laid up with Rheumatism about a month, and had tried a great many other preparations to get relief from my suffering, but without avail. Less than one bottle of your Baird's Liniment made a complete and rapid cure and I was able to resume my work.

(Signed) ANDREW SPENCE.

Glassville, N.B., March 21, 1898. mar14

## Athenæum Concert!

The Annual Concert of the Saint John's Athenæum will be held

## IN ATHENÆUM HALL,

ESTER MONDAY NIGHT.

Conductor.....A. W. Barrett, Esq.

Numbered Seats, 30 cents; general admission, 20 cents. Doors open at half-past 7; Concert to take place at half-past eight.

J. J. FLANNERY,

Secretary.

## Just Received

By steamship Portia.

## 75 Pails of Preserves.

CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Also, 5 Cases Oysters  
10 Cases Bird Food  
10 Cases Cond. Stewed Tomatoes  
5 Cases California Honey.

## JNO. A. EDENS.

april20,2ifp

## A CONCERT!

— WILL BE HELD —

Easter Monday Night, at St. Patrick's School Room, Riverhead, to consist of Songs, Choruses, Recitations, and to conclude with that side-splitting farce, "TEDDY THE PIPER." Concert to commence at 8 sharp. Admission 10cts.

J. F. KENNY,

Secretary.

## FOR SALE.

200 Barrels Choice

## Eating - Potatoes.

HENRY J. STABB.

april16,3ifp,t,th&s

## CARD.

A. L. C. BERTEAU,  
Solicitor.

Office, Gregory's Lane. (Heretofore occupied by late J. J. MILLEY, Esq.)

## Good HOUSE.

WHOLESALE STREET.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND situated on Cochrane Street. Offered to good tenant. Possession immediate. Apply to R. F. HAYES, King's Bridge.



## SUNLIGHT AT LAST.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PUT ASUNDER."

CHAPTER I.—(continued.)

There was no trembling, no hesitation in his manner; his easy grace, and nonchalance did not desert him even while he listened to words that must have been terrible to him.

"Now, Mr. Ransome," he said at last, with haughty impatience, "there is no need, figuratively speaking, to keep the axe suspended over my head: tell me the worst at once."

"The worst, my lord, is utter irretrievable ruin—ruin so complete and so entire that I do not see a chance of saving even one shilling from the wreck."

The earl listened quite calmly; his lips, half hidden by the fair mustache, grew a trifle paler—but there was no flinching in the handsome, haggard face.

"Utter ruin," he repeated. "Well, as they say in bonny Scotland, 'you can not both eat your cake and have it.'"

"True, my lord," assented the lawyer.

"I have eaten my cake," continued the younger man—"and I do not deny that the taste of it is bitter enough in my mouth—it has turned to ashes, like Dead Sea fruit. Still, it is eaten, and there is an end of it."

"It is eaten indeed," said the lawyer. "You see no loophole—you can suggest nothing?" said the earl.

"Every loophole is closed, my lord," was the brief reply.

"And you are quite sure, Ransome, that there is nothing left on which I can borrow money—nothing more than I can mortgage?"

"I believe honestly that the only object belonging to the Ravensmere estates which remains unmortgaged, my lord, is yourself," replied Arley Ransome.

"It is equally sure that no one will lend money on me," said Lord Caraven laughingly. "Give me—not the details, but a resume; give me some faint idea of how I stand."

Arley Ransome, lawyer and money-lender, the calm, inscrutable man of business, looked at the young earl—perhaps he wondered at his perfect calmness, then he glanced at a sheet of paper lying on the desk.

"It will not be pleasant to hear, Lord Caraven," he said slowly; "but you ask for it. To begin. At the age of twenty one you succeeded to the Ravensmere estates and title; the estates were clear of all debts and incumbrances; the rent-roll was thirty thousand per annum; there was besides a sum of fifty thousand pounds in the funds, the savings of the late earl—that is correct, I believe?"

"Quite so," was the curt reply.

"You are now twenty eight years of age, my lord, and in seven years you have run through a fortune."

"Keep to facts; no comments—plain facts," said the earl.

"The plain facts are these," continued the lawyer—"the fifty thousand went, I believe to pay the first year's losses on the Derby."

"Yet my horse won," interrupted Lord Caraven.

"The winning of that Derby was your ruin, my lord. After that you continually forestalled your income by borrowing money; then your losses on the turf and gaming-table were so great that you were compelled to raise a heavy mortgage on the estate; then you borrowed money on the pictures, the plate, and the furniture at Ravensmere. In fact, my lord, briefly told, your situation is this—you are hopelessly, helplessly ruined. You owe sixty thousand pounds mortgage-money; and owe forty thousand pounds borrowed money—and you have nothing to pay it with. You received notice from me 6 months since that the mortgage money was called in. Unless it is paid in six months from now, the estate—Ravensmere Castle, with all its belongings—passes from you; it will be seized with all its contents."

"And you are quite sure that I can borrow no more?" asked the earl.

"Quite sure, my lord; you have sold all the timber you could sell, as I told you—the only thing left is yourself."

"Then, unless I repay the sixty thousand in six weeks, Ravensmere becomes the property of the man who lent the money?"

"Precisely so," replied Arley Ransome.

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## A Select Story.

## Her Love Was Her Life.

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER LXII.—(continued.)

"THE GRAVE ALONE GIVES PEACE."

Was it suicide, or was she mad? God who knows all things knew that she had suffered a heavy wrong, a cruel injustice, a martyrdom of pain. She had raised herself to one of the highest positions in the world and there she had met her old love.

Only Heaven knew what she endured after that, when she saw his wife, when she saw him in his daily life yet knowing that he was lost to her for ever more.

Then the climax came when his wife spoke of "Lance's little child." If those words drove her to her death who shall wonder?

She saw the stars in the water and thought she was going to them; and perhaps, on the Great day, that thought that imagination may plead for her.

It was a mad love, a cruel, mad love.

Some instinct came to Lord Chandos when he read that letter that all was not well. He started at once for Rashleigh.

The morning sun was high in the heavens when he reached there. Going at once to the mill stream, he had seen the body of the woman he loved floating there, her long hair tangled in the water-lilies, a smile such as comes from perfect peace on her face.

He did the wisest thing he could have done—he brought farmer Noel to the spot, and told him the story, while she lay with her face raised to the morning skies—the story of a mad love.

Farmer Noel uttered no reproaches.

"I never thought she would live a happy life or die a happy death," he said—"it was written so in her face."

They two kept the secret. In a small place like Rashleigh such an occurrence is a nine days' wonder; every one believed that the hapless lady had fallen into the stream as she was passing to the woods. Although the farmer grieved sorely after her, he never told any one that she was his niece, and no one recognized her.

There was a verdict of found drowned, and every one thought the farmer very generous because he undertook the funeral expenses.

How Lord Chandos grieved no words could tell—it was as though the light of his life had disappeared; he never spoke of his sorrow, but it made him old in his youth and killed the best part of his life in him.

No one, even ever so faintly, connected the inquest at Rashleigh with the disappearance of Mme. Vanira. The world went mad at first with anger and disappointment, then a rumor was spread that madame had gone to America, and had married a millionaire there.

The world recovered its good temper and laughed; then another grand singer appeared on the scene, and Leone was forgotten. The only one to whom Lord Chandos ever told the truth was the Countess of Lanswell, and it shocked her so greatly that she gave up all society for a few days, and then as the world had done before her forgot it.

Lord Chandos never forgot; the world was never the same to him. His wife's words came true; he was kindness itself to her, and she was very happy. She never even heard of Mme. Vanira's untimely end, nor did she ever know who Mme. Vanira was. She always respected her, because she had kept her word, and had gone out of her husband's way. As time passed on, she too—forgot.

Lord Chandos never forgot.

Fair daughters and stalwart sons grew around him; he was kind, cheerful, even gay, but in the depths of his heart he mourned over her. To please him Lady Chandos gave to one of her daughters the name of Leone, and it was pitiful to hear the pathos with which he used the name.

Of all his children he loves Leone best. In his dreams he sees the golden gates of heaven, and the other Leone watching for him there.

While she sleeps in peace by the mill-stream and as the water runs by, it sings:

"A mad love—a mad love."

But "the mill will never grind again with the waters that are passed."

THE END.

## BUTTER.

We have in store 50 tubs choice Canada and N.S.

## BUTTER.

Tubs 20 to 40 lbs. of excellent quality which we are offering cheap.

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.

\$1.50 PER SACK.

On Sale by Clift, Wood &amp; Co.

100 bags OATMEAL—50 lbs. each.

At \$1.50 per sack, to close sales. A choice article, especially recommended for housekeepers and family use.

HAY! HAY!

Now landing ex schooner Soudan, from Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

122 bundles Pressed HAY.

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.

American RUSSETS.

Now Landing, ex Maud Carter, and for sale by

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.

25 barrels Selected Apples—Russets.

april 15

## New Books.

TACTICS OF INFIDELS, by Rev. L. A. Lambert, 30cts.

Notes on Ingersoll, by Rev. L. A. Lambert, 25cts.

Conklin's Handy Manual of useful information and Atlas of the World a Million Facts, 25cts.

The Silence of Dean Maitland, 20cts.

At the Mercy of Tiberius, by Mrs. A. J. Wilson, 50c.

Jonathan and His Continent, by Max O'Rell, 50c.

Won by Waiting, by Edna Lyle, 20cts.

Guideroy, by Guida 20cts.

The Phantom City, by William Westall, 20cts.

Lord Elsmere's Wife, by C. M. Braeme, 20cts.

Donovan, (2 vols.) by Edna Lyle, 40cts.

Robert Elsmere, by Mrs. H. Ward, 40cts.

The Girl from Malta, by Fergus Hume, 25cts.

The Mystery of a Hansom Cab, by Fergus Hume, 20cts.

Madame Midas, by Fergus Hume, 20cts.

J. F. CHISHOLM.

## Notice to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES PER SCHER GLADYS

and Maud Carter, will please pass Customs' entries, pay freight, and take delivery of their goods.

april 15

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.

## HAMS! HAMS!

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.

1 tierce Choice HAMS.

april 12

Per steamer Conscript.

## Baird's Balsam of Horehound

MR. MOODY ROGERS, BRISTOL,

Westmoreland Co., N.B., writes:—"I used your Balsam of Horehound for a bad cough some time ago and could find nothing to cure me till I got the Balsam. I think it is the best cough medicine I ever used."

MR. R. S. McDONALD, of Alma, Albert County, writes:—"More than a year I was troubled with a cough and a tickling sensation in the throat and could get no relief until I tried a bottle of Baird's Balsam. Less than one bottle completely cured me and I have frequently recommended it to others since, who tell me they find it a perfect cure for such affections."

april 16

## APPLES

Now landing ex steamer Conscript, and

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.

50 barrels Choice

CANADIAN APPLES.

april 12

## DR. BEACH'S

Celery and Chamomile.

A PERFECT TONIC.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, Nervous Headache, Tired Feelings, Indigestion, Constipation, Melancholy, and all Kidney, Liver, and Stomach troubles. A mild but certain restorative tonic, aperient and diuretic, purely vegetable, and guaranteed to contain nothing injurious whatever. For sale by Druggists in St. John's.

april 16

## Baird's French Ointment

THIS OINTMENT HAS BEEN USED

with the greatest success in the speedy cure of all Eruptions arising from an impure state of the blood, or that may have been imparted by contact with diseased persons. Whatever the eruption, or breaking out, on the skin may be, whether Itch, or Salt Rheum, or Scald Head or Ringworm, or Humors of any kind, a cure may be relied upon. It also stimulates the action of old or indolent Ulcers, Fever Sores, Obsolete Sores and Wounds, &amp;c., healing them in many cases immediately and soundly. Sold by all respectable dealers. Price 25 cents a box. Wholesale by R. W. MCCARTHY, St. John.

april 16

FOR SALE.

THE FINE SCHOONER

"CORA MORRISON."

Eighty-eight tons; built in the United States of America; white oak; copper-fastened. Well-found, and well adapted for the Bank fishery and the general trade of the country. For further particulars, apply to

april 17

CLIFT, WOOD &amp; CO.

## FISHERY COMMISSION.

ST. JOHN'S, FEBRUARY, 20th, 1889.

ADOLPH NIELSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—We think it desirable that you should, as soon as you conveniently can visit Conception Bay, the head of Trinity Bay, St. Mary's Bay, and then go to Placentia. A day or two before you are to arrive at Placentia you had better communicate with the Commission, and we will endeavor to get the government to place a steamer at your disposal to examine the upper waters of Placentia Bay and the islands therein. You could leave this steamer at Burin.

While in Placentia Bay you will probably be able to see the winter herring fishery in progress. At Burin you will be able to take the coastal steamer and make the tour of the Western Coast to Channel. On this voyage you will be able to see the winter codfishery on the shore between Fortune Bay and Cape Ray.

The principal subjects on which information is most urgently wanted by the Commission, are, the most desirable position for a cod-hatchery—the dates at which fish spawn in the different bays—the causes of the depletion of the different bays of codfish—the prospects of restocking them.

Information as to the cure of herring, and whether the Newfoundland herring will, by careful handling, become as valuable as the Scotch and North Sea herring; the best means of preserving the lobster fishery round our various coasts; also your views as to the possibility of increasing the supply of salmon and of shell-fish—especially the scallop, found in Placentia Bay—are equally wanted.

We desire that you should gain as much information as possible on these and kindred subjects, and submit reports from time to time to the Commission embodying such solid information as you may acquire, and recommendations for the increase, preservation and cure of the various fish on our coasts and in our rivers.

The Commission hope that it may be possible to increase almost indefinitely the quantity of fish in our waters—fresh and salt; also to improve their cure as to render them a much more reliable source of wealth than they have been heretofore, and the Commission rely on your special knowledge on these subjects to point out the courses that may be most advantageously pursued to accomplish these ends.

I have the honor to be, yours, &amp;c.,

A. W. HARVEY,  
Chairman Fishery Commission.

## Report by Mr. Adolph Nielson, of his Journey around the Head of Conception, Trinity and Placentia Bays.

On the 27th of February, 1889, I left St. John's on a journey around the heads of Conception, Trinity, Placentia and St. Mary's Bays. In accordance with the instructions of the Fisheries Commission, my object was to examine, as far as possible, the shores of those Bays, with the view of selecting the most suitable site for a cod-hatchery from which their waters might be stocked with fry. I also had it in view to gain as much information as possible, regarding the time at which codfish spawn in the different bays, and on various other matters connected with the hatching of cod, as referred to in the paper of instructions drawn up by the Hon. A. W. HARVEY, chairman of the Commission.

The presence of ice in the heads of the arms and inlets of Conception Bay interfered considerably with my examinations, and obliged me to confine myself to those places in which the ice was sufficiently strong to be walked upon. I was also unable to do more than partially examine the head of Placentia Bay, as I could only obtain use of the steamer Hercules for a limited time, without disarranging the mail service on which she is employed. I thought it better to leave the examination of St. Mary's Bay till a later period, as I was anxious to return to St. John's to hasten the needed preparations for the erection and equipment of a hatchery.

In regard to time of spawning, I may state in general terms, that from the information I received in various places, I am led to believe that cod will be found spawning from the month of June till late in the Fall. This circumstance is favorable to hatching operations.

The following Table shows the specific gravity and the temperature of the waters in the various places I have visited and examined, both being of the greatest importance in the hatching of cod:—

CONCEPTION BAY.	Fathom Deep.	Bottom Density.	Bottom Temp.	Surface Density.	Surface temp.
Carbonear—In middle of the bay, abreast of Mr. Worke's premises and Buckingham Head.	9½	1.025	Degrees. 29	1.020	Degrees. 30
" Middle of the bay, abreast of Methodist Church.	7½	1.024	29	1.015	30
" About 40 fathoms off Buckingham Head.	4	1.023	29	1.017	30
Harbor Grace—Middle of the bay, abreast of Noad Street.	7	1.023	29	1.009	31
" About 20 fathoms off John Taylor's wharf, southside of the bay.	5	1.023	29	1.017	29
" Right down from the railway station.	2	1.023	29	1.020	29
Spaniard's Bay—At the head, near land.	...	...	...	1.020	30
Bay Roberts—At the beach, down from Mrs. Kelly's premises.	...	...	...	1.010	30
" Coe's Point.	...	...	...	1.024	31
Cupids—About 2½ fathoms off Mr. Smith's wharf.	3	1.025	30	1.020	32
Brigus—At the beach.	...	...	...	1.022	30
Salmon Cove—Abreast of Tickle Cove, in the middle of the bay.	3	1.020	30	1.000	30
Holyrood—At Government wharf.	3½	1.024	30	1.019	30
" At John Joy's wharf, Northern Arm.	3	1.023	30	1.020	30
TRINITY BAY.					
Dildo—Old Ship Head.	...	...	...	1.000	31
" South Dildo.	...	...	...	1.000	30
" About 40 feet off Seal Point.	5	1.026	30	1.025	30
" Dildo Head.	7	1.026	30	1.025	29
" Upper Cove.	8	1.025	30	1.025	30
" Dildo Island.	3	1.026	30	1.026	30
" Head of Dildo Island.	6	1.027	30	1.026	30
Bay Bulls Arm—Berry Ground.	5	1.024	30	1.023	31
" Little Harbor.	4	1.024	30	1.022	30
" Reed Beach.	5	1.025	30	1.024	30
" Mosquito Cove.	6	1.023	30	1.023	30
PLACENTIA BAY.					
Placentia Beach.	...	...	...	1.023	34
Little Placentia Harbor.	5	1.025	34	1.025	34
Burin Harbor—Tidy's Point.	7	1.023	33	1.023	34
" About 40 feet off Aleff's Point.	6	1.023	33	1.023	34
" 70 feet off Carbon's Point.	10	1.026	34	1.024	34
" 100 feet off Mooring Rock.	5	1.025	34	1.025	34
" 100 feet off Jersey Island.	4	1.025	34	1.023	34
Buffet Harbor.	4	1.026	33	1.025	33
Paradise.	...	...	...	1.024	33
Oderin and Flat Island.	...	...	...	1.026	34
Red Island.	...	...	...	1.025	33
Burgee Island.	...	...	...	1.026	34
Barren Island.	...	...	...	1.024	33
Presque.	...	...	...	1.025	33
Come-By-Chance.	...	...	...	1.019	34

The foregoing table shows that the specific gravity of the water is found to be highest in Trinity and Placentia Bays. The low specific gravity of the water in Conception Bay I account for by the body of ice covering all the arms and a large part of the bay, when I was there. The temperature of the water in Placentia Bay is shown to be from two to five degrees higher than in the eastern Bays. How the variation will be in the Spring I cannot say, but I should expect to find it even more during Spring and the first part of Summer, as a larger body of ice, according to the information I have received, is carried into the eastern bays than into Placentia Bay, and will thus affect the water, at the bottom especially, even long after the ice has disappeared. The reason of this is that cold water is heavier than warm water, and in consequence, when it sinks, will remain at the bottom, especially in places where it is level, until the wind causes it to mix with the water above and on the surface, which is heated by the sun. If, however, there would be warm currents or springs at the bottom, a higher temperature would be given to the cold water more speedily. I also presume that the Polar current brings more cold water into the eastern bays than into Placentia Bay. This will keep the water colder during the summer, so that cod will not hatch so quickly in those bays as in Placentia Bay.

## The Spawning Time of the Codfish.

No exact date at which the codfish spawn could be obtained either from the fishermen or others with whom I spoke on the subject. They do not appear to have taken much notice of this. They all stated, however, that they had seen foe in the fish in the Spring as soon as they appeared in the bays, especially in the light-colored species of the cod; and that they continued to see spawn in them during the summer and until the month of November. Some thought the cod spawned in June and the early part of July; others that the spawning took place in August and the first part of September. The people of the three bays were pretty well agreed on this.

As there were no fish caught when I visited these bays, I had not the opportunity of exam-



ining any specimens myself, but judging by the information I was able to collect, I am strongly of opinion that different schools of cod approach the coasts and bays from Spring till Autumn, and in Placentia, even to the latter part of November. In Placentia Bay I also think the fish spawn earlier than in the eastern bays. If this prove to be the fact, which I do not doubt, Newfoundland has this important advantage over some other countries—that we shall be able to hatch out three or perhaps four batches of fish each year.

In Norway the cod spawn from the first of March until the latter part of April; while in the United States they spawn from the middle of November and until March.

In regard to the facility of getting sufficient parent fish, there will probably be more difficulty in securing them in Trinity and Conception than in Placentia Bays. As far as I have learned, the eastern bays are much more exhausted of codfish than Placentia Bay, but I would presume that by having a small vessel fitted up for the purpose of collecting cod from the fishermen, we shall be able to get what parent fish we want for the hatchery, wherever it may be placed.

#### Causes of the Depletion of the Bays.

To ascertain fully the causes of the falling off of codfish in your bays would require a much longer and more careful study than I have been able to make during this journey. I am inclined however to think that a reckless mode of taking immature as well as old spawning fish, and the enormous destruction of impregnated eggs by the large schools of squids and herring which frequent your bays, perhaps in larger numbers of late years than formerly, may have operated injuriously to cause a decline in the fisheries. Scientific investigation will probably find many other causes. It is not unlikely, too, that the large fleet of bankers now prosecuting the Bank fishery, may destroy large quantities of the fish which otherwise would visit the coast for spawning purposes. We cannot prevent this, but I feel quite certain that a proper protection, and a yearly restocking of your bays with fry, on a large scale (fry hatched from eggs which otherwise would perish) will, after some years, again improve your shore fishery and render it more valuable than heretofore. The protection of fish alone is not sufficient to restore the depleted bays, and secure the effects you desire, unless it were carried out on such a large scale, and so completely, that it would be ruinous to the bulk of the people whose existence depends on the fisheries. Even then, if the prohibitory laws were carried out to such an extent as to render it impossible for a fisherman to make his living by prosecuting the codfishery, it would take a very much longer time before any successful results would be obtained, than if we assign nature by artificial means, and guard the impregnated eggs from their many enemies, and from the enormous destruction to which they are exposed while floating about in the natural way, until they are hatched. This is the principle on which pisciculture rests. It has been successful in other countries and there is no reason why it should not be equally successful here.

#### Destruction of Young Fry.

The question has often been asked me whether the young fry set free in the waters from the hatchery, will not be eaten by fishes and birds just as well as the eggs. My answer is: that we all like very well to eat a good egg, but would not care much about eating a chicken, before it is well grown. It is the same with birds and fishes. They also select their best food. They feed most eagerly on eggs, but do not care much about young fry, in which there is no food. Besides the young fish, which are able to swim, have a much better chance to escape their enemies than the floating eggs. Of course it would be absurd to suppose that all the fry placed in the water from a hatchery will grow up and reach maturity. A certain amount of destruction will also take place among them, but nothing in comparison with the destruction which takes place while the eggs are floating about in a helpless condition for periods varying from fifteen days to five weeks, according to the temperature of the water, before they are hatched.

#### Conception Bay.

In Conception Bay I was prevented from obtaining a view of the surroundings of Spaniard's Bay, Bay Roberts, Port-de-Grave and Cupids, by a dense fog. I did not wait till this fog should clear away, because these bays are too far away from the railway. As long as the object is to restock the three bays from the one hatchery, we have to select, not only the most suitable place for hatching purposes, but also the most convenient place for the conveyance of the fry into the other bays. The transport of young cod by land is a difficult matter, as the young fish do not stand much shaking. It is desirable to make the distance as short as possible. It requires the best of roads and special conveyances and apparatus, fitted up for the purpose, besides a good supply of fresh sea-water, without which the loss would be great; and even with every possible precaution, some loss cannot be avoided. The conveyance of fry, by land is expensive in proportion to the length of time required.

As long as the intention referred to is maintained, we shall have to confine our selection of a site for a hatchery to the few most convenient places around the heads of the bays. It is difficult to find a place that will answer all purposes. I have not found a place entirely to my satisfaction, as the formation of the land, in all places I have seen is such that wherever the water is deep close to the shore, the land is steep and high, so that it is difficult to build without a large expense. On the other hand where there is suitable low land for building purposes, the water is shallow; or where these difficulties are not encountered, the place may be too far away for means of communication, and thus the conveyance of the fry into other bays may be hindered. I do not mean to intimate that the hatching of cod cannot be carried out successfully unless I found the depth of water I wished for close to the shore. I can do very well with a depth of from three to six fathoms, which I have found in some places not far from the shore; though I should have preferred it deeper, if it could be found.

According to the condition of the water, I found in Conception Bay, Collier's Point, Bay Roberts, to be a good place for hatching, but it is rather too far away from communication. Besides, although I was prevented by the fog from seeing the surroundings, I should expect to find that a pretty heavy sea sets in on that Point with a strong wind from the eastward. In the head of Conception Bay I did not find any suitable places.

#### Trinity Bay.

I found the localities around Dildo Cove and Dildo Island to be the most suitable places for the erection of a hatchery, as the water around these places has a good density, and towards the shore is pretty deep. The inner end of Dildo Island would be the most suitable place, as the land there is low and convenient to build on, and besides it is a sheltered place. At Seal Point, Dildo Cove, the land is higher, and some cutting down would be required before the building could be placed.

In Bay of Bull's Arm I did not find any place that would suit our purposes so well as Dildo Island, the land being high and steep, and in the few places in which I found a small patch of low land, the water was shallow. Besides, if the fry is to be conveyed into Placentia Bay, either a good road to Come-by-Chance would have to be made, or else I would require to have a steamer fully at my disposal, so as to run the fry down to Dildo and carry them to Placentia by rail.

#### Placentia Bay.

In Placentia Bay, I found Harbor Buffet to be a good place. I think, however, that if a better opportunity had offered for looking around this Bay than I then had, I would have found several suitable places; but I could only obtain a limited use of the Hercules.

The eastern side of this bay is, according to the information I have received from Mr. Ryan (the pilot of the Hercules) all over, shallow towards the shore; and if we should put up a hatchery in the head of the bay, anywhere (as Come-by-Chance is not suitable) on Long Island or on the western shore, it would be too far away and too expensive to carry fry across. We should then require a steamer for that purpose, and even then we should be too much dependent on the weather, as Placentia Bay can be rough enough at times.

Another thing: We often have, according to development of the fry, to put out, perhaps, one lot in the morning, another, it may be, in the middle, or later on in the same day; and if the distance is too long to carry them, and communication slow, we will often have to put the fry into the water in the vicinity of the hatchery. The bay in which the hatchery is erected, is thus liable to get a larger share than the other bays.

The great difference in the temperature of the water in Placentia Bay and in the eastern bays, will also render it difficult to convey fry from the former into the latter where the water is much cooler, in summer, no doubt, as well as in the winter. I am aware that in the case of salmon and trout it is better to put the fry from warmer waters into a little cooler, where the difference in temperature is not very great; but according to my experience, when watching the young cod, I always found that they liked to stay in that end of the hatching apparatus where there was most sunshine and a higher temperature.

After a careful examination of the different localities, I find the difficulties of conveying fry from one bay into another by land, greater than I anticipated, and also likely to be expensive. The proper way, no doubt, would be to give each bay its own hatchery; and as your bays are very large, better results would thus be secured. This, however, cannot be done at present, nor until I get some men trained and qualified to take charge of the work in a hatchery.

As far as I am informed, Conception and Trinity Bays are much more exhausted of codfish than Placentia Bay. I would propose then to the Commission that the first hatchery be erected on Dildo Island, Trinity Bay, as this is the most suitable place I have found, in regard to convenience and the conditions of the waters; and from this hatchery work at the re-stocking of Trinity and Conception Bays alone. The area of water in these two bays is very great, and quite enough for the operations of a single hatchery. Should it be decided to convey the fry to Conception Bay by land, it would be necessary that the road from Dildo to Broad Cove Station should be put into the best condition. It may be found, however, that conveyance by water is preferable.

The enormous number of fruited lobster eggs which are every year destroyed, especially in Placentia Bay, where, I am told, thirty-five lobster factories are erected, will be sure to have a most injurious effect on your lobster fisheries, and will certainly cause them to decrease. But as those eggs could easily be hatched when collected from the lobsters caught in the bays in large numbers, and thus counteract the injurious effects referred to, and secure an increase in the lobster fisheries, I propose the erection of a hatchery in Placentia Bay, next year, where the hatching of cod and lobsters can be combined.

A limited distance between each lobster factory, a proper close season, and, in connection with this, the hatching of a large number of lobster eggs which are now destroyed, will undoubtedly preserve and increase your lobster fisheries, wherever they are now prosecuted.

In further explanation of the hatching of lobsters, I beg to submit a few additional statements. It is well known that the lobster when it is beyond one year, or perhaps two years of age, casts its shell annually, and forms a new one, as long as it continues to grow. About a fortnight after

the molting has taken place, the new shell attains complete compactness; although, its light colour shows that the fish has not yet recovered its condition sufficiently to exactly fill the shell. A little time after this, when its full strength is restored, the pairing takes place and the eggs are fertilized, and most likely also, at the same time, the spawning commences. This occurs with us in Norway in the month of September, after the fish have shelled in August, and in proof of it we find that in the middle or latter part of September we take lobsters with new spawn which is easily distinguished from the more developed by its dark greenish colour. The lobster carries its eggs underneath its tail from that time until the following summer when they hatch.

All the outside eggs attached to the fibrils underneath the tail of the lobster are fertilized and can easily be removed by a fork made for the purpose, or a spoon; and when thus removed, they can be put in the hatching apparatus and hatched out. As you find the lobsters carrying a large amount of these eggs about them from Spring till August, it would be a very easy matter to collect any number of these eggs, by going around the traps, and taking them from the lobsters caught, and in this way, save an enormously large amount of those eggs from destruction, and thus re-stock the bays with lobsters. Very respectfully, yours,

ADOLPH N. NIELSEN.  
To the Fisheries Commission.

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

### The House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, April 9.

(continued.)

Mr. SCOTT—I beg to present a petition of a very important character. It comes from nearly all the lobster packers engaged in the trade, and prays that the operation of the close time for lobsters be suspended for a year. Until last year, the authority to make rules and regulations with regard to a close time for this fish was vested in the Governor in Council, who, however, for some reasons, no doubt, did not, in fact, make any such regulations. But last year the Legislature stepped in and established a close time. Whilst the Act was before the House last year grave doubts of the expediency of the measure were expressed; and it was particularly alleged that one uniform close time could not be beneficially enforced in all parts of the island. Though the petition is not explicit on the point, I have gathered in conversation with the petitioners that they desire, in the event of the repeal a suspension of provisions of last year's act relative to the close time, that we should revert to the old law under which the declaration of a close time should vest in the Governor in Council. The reasons adduced in favor of the proposed change by petitioners appear to be sufficiently satisfactory to induce the house to accede to their request. If the operation of the Act were suspended for one year, time would be given for a reference of the whole matter to the consideration of the Fisheries Inspector, who should be enabled from his own experience and from the evidence he would collect to advise what step might be most beneficially taken in this regard. I should be glad to hear hon. members express their opinions upon this matter, so that we might gather whether the sense of the house was in favor of introducing a bill to repeal the provisions of last year's Act which are complained of.

Mr. BRADSHAW—I confess that I was by no means convinced of the efficacy of the arguments adduced in favor of the bill which passed the Legislature last year. I was of opinion that the close time should be in the month of August. Mr. Mackay on the other hand was in favor of making it later. The lobster commences molting in the month of July and ends in the middle of August. When molting they hide in holes and can't be caught, and even if they are caught they are not suitable for food; but after they grow their new shell they become in prime condition again. Another great complaint against the operation of the present close time is that men will not be induced to embark in an industry which will give them so small a period of work that they cannot earn remunerative wages. I think this matter should be referred to the Fisheries Commission.

Mr. GREENE—I desire to support the prayer of the petition. I am of opinion that we may safely suspend the operation of this Act until we are in a position to say upon what parts of the coast it is advisable to discontinue the lobster fishery after the month of August, and upon what other parts of the coast it is advisable to permit it to be resumed after that month. The conditions of the life of the lobster vary very much upon our Northern and Western coasts, and the close time which is applicable in one part of the island is unsuitable to others. During the month of August the lobster goes into hiding whilst it changes its shell and cannot be caught by the fishermen, and there is therefore little danger to be apprehended from leaving the fishery open to prosecution during that month. But during the month of September and October the lobster, having grown its new shell, is again a large and can be caught by fishermen. The great difficulty which is to be apprehended from the enforcement of this close time to the westward is that the fishermen, who are paid by the hundred, will find themselves unable to earn sufficient wages during the short period during which the fishery is permitted to be prosecuted, and will therefore abandon it. I repeat that I think that the operation of this close time should be suspended until we have gained a better knowledge of the fishery than we at present possess, and I consider that the prayer of these petitioners whose interests are so intimately bound up with the permanent success of this fishery should be acceded to.

Mr. MURPHY—I consider that it will be wise to refer, in the future, all petitions on the subject of restrictions of the prosecution of the fisheries to the commission now appointed. This commission has means of obtaining evidence and of forming just conclusions, which are not accessible to us here. The debates which have taken place here on fishery bills, only convince me that a body, such as this house, is placed under insuperable difficulties in arriving at correct opinions upon these matters. In the interest of this great fishery, which has increased in value from \$150,000 in 1886, to \$207,000 in 1887 and \$335,000 in 1888, I trust this suggestion will be adopted.

Mr. MORRIS—I also desire to give my support to this petition. These petitioners represent the bulk of those engaged in the important industry of lobster packing, and it is to their energy that we must attribute the immense progress which this industry has made in so short a term of years. The lobster fishery is now worth to this country nearly \$500,000. In addition the \$350,000 expended last year, we should consider that at least \$100,000 worth was consumed by the fishermen themselves or sold in our local markets. Nearly all our stores are now supplied with lobsters put up in local factories, and I know of one factory which disposed of nearly the whole

of its catch in St. John's alone. I have just received a letter from Mr. Sullivan, of Freague, who is interested in the industry, who strongly advocates the suspension of the close time for a period. It is unfair to an industry which has assumed such large proportions, that it should be impeded by legislation which is grounded upon no particular, certain and scientific knowledge of the subject. We now have a fishery bureau, and to that department the acquisition of information upon this should be committed with a view to taking further and more efficacious action.

Mr. EMERSON—The lobster fishery may be said to have grown up amongst us within the last decade, and during that short period it had assumed vast proportions. Last year the value of this fishery was not short of \$300,000. An industry which has thriven with such rapidity in the immediate past, should, in order that it may thrive in a like degree in the future, be touched with extreme caution by the legislature. I think that in view of the altered circumstances in which we now find ourselves, that it would be wiser to go back to the old law which vested the issuing of proclamations establishing rules and regulations for this fishery in the Governor in Council. When that law was originally in force, it was imperative for the Governor in Council, being advised by no departmental officer, of the urgency of issuing such regulations, and having no body of men from whom they could positively ascertain what regulations would be most salutary, solved the matter by framing no regulations at all. That condition of affairs being most unsatisfactory, the Legislature then took the matter into its own hands and framed the bill of last year, whose beneficial effects are now much doubted. But now we have a Fishery Commission whose duty it is to collect information upon such matters as these, and to submit the conclusions they arrive at to the Executive to be enforced by them. The Governor in Council has thus at the present time effective means of arriving at definite conclusions upon the best method of conducting the fishery, and to them, I think, should now be relegated the power of making rules and regulations. The chief reason why the operation of the present Act has been so unsatisfactory arises from the fact that a uniform close time cannot and ought not to be observed over the whole island. The laws regulating the lobster fishery should be so framed that this industry, which is of so great an importance to the colony, should be in every way unhampered. Last year an attempt was made by a few individuals to monopolize certain portions of the coast for lobster fishing; but the idea was very properly stamped out. At the same time we would be careful not to make laws which should have an injurious effect on this industry, but rather exercise the greatest amount of care in legisating for it.

Mr. MORRIS—rise for the purpose of opposing this petition. In the first place, if this law is bad and defective, why do not petitioners ask for its repeal and not for its suspension for the space of twelve months; and why do they not state what months are necessary for a close time. It appears from this petition that they are making an experiment when they ask that the operation of the present law be suspended for twelve months. If, as they state, the month of August is a time when lobsters are molting and unfit for food is it not strange that they do not point out what months would be necessary for a close time. The law which is now on the statute books was introduced by the hon. member for Burgeo, Mr. McKay, and passed through this House unanimously, and I think it is something similar to the one in force in Cape Breton regulating close time for catching lobsters, and I have reason to believe that fishermen of that place find it works well. I am of opinion that we should refuse all petitions on fishery matters, and should not make new laws relating thereto unless first recommended by the Fishery Commission, and I trust that no attempt will be made to interfere with the present laws unless sufficient evidence is produced by the Commission to warrant us in doing so.

Mr. PETERS—I have much pleasure in supporting the prayer of this petition. Before Mr. Mackay introduced this law which petitioners ask to suspend for twelve months, he gave a great deal of time and study to it, and last session when it was before the house, I was of opinion that it was a wise act. It provides that lobsters shall not be taken after the 31st of August, but it might just as well have been the end of July, because during the month of August the lobsters are molting and unfit for food. It appears that the parties who signed this petition are residents of St. John's, and who are largely interested in lobster factories. A man from my district who is also largely interested in this industry came to me the other day and pointed out the hardships which would surround the present Act if it was enforced, and spoke of the difficulty in getting men to hire for two and a half months. I think that as no injurious effects were experienced from the old law, we should suspend this present one for twelve months as petitioners ask, and if the Commission report that it is necessary to enforce it, it will be time enough then. I therefore have much pleasure in supporting the prayer of the petition.

Mr. CARTY—I have much pleasure in supporting this petition presented by the hon. member for St. John's West, Mr. Scott. This matter has been brought under my notice lately by some of those engaged in this industry on the west coast. They complain that if the present law be enforced this year, it will be utterly impossible to them to carry on this fishery. If the Act as it now stands, were suspended for twelve months, I think it would meet the wishes of all the packers, and in the meantime the Fishery Commission could determine what would be the best course to adopt in legislating for this fishery.

Mr. McGRATH—I also have much pleasure in supporting this petition. I think that August should be the close time and fishermen should be allowed to take lobsters in September and October. I trust that this House will see its way clear to accede to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. CALLANAN—This petition is signed by persons in St. John's who are largely interested in this fishery, and when they ask that the law be suspended for twelve months, no doubt they are right and competent to judge, and for this reason alone we should give this petition every consideration. Those who are largely interested in the lobster fishery say that the best months for taking lobsters are September and October, and that the close time should be the month of August. The old law seems to me to be the better law, as it stands to reason that those engaged in this industry will not take lobsters during the time when they are molting, because it would be to their disadvantage. I trust the government will see their way clear to suspend the operation of the present law for the period named in the petition.

Mr. PARSONS strongly supported the prayer of the petition.

HON. THE PREMIER, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid the following documents on the table, viz:

Letters from the St. John's Municipal Council and report and accounts of the General Water Company, and statements of Municipal expenditure.

Message from the hon. Legislative Council. The Acting Master in Chancery to the Legislative Council brought down the following written messages:

Mr. SPEAKER—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the bill sent up entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of deer" with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

E. D. SHEA, President.  
Council Chamber, April 9, 1889.

Mr. SPEAKER—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

E. D. SHEA, President.  
Council Chamber, April 9.

The amendments were read a first time.

Ordered that the amendments to these several bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly in reply to their message of the 5th of April, respecting the bill entitled "An Act for revising and consolidating the general Statutes of Newfoundland," that they are willing to accept and consider the various chapters of said bill as they are, from time to time, passed by the House of Assembly and sent to the Legislative Council.

E. D. SHEA, President.  
Council Chamber, April 9, 1889.

Pursuant to order, the Revenue Bill was read a third time.

Ordered.—That this bill do pass and be entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into this colony and its dependencies."

Ordered.—That this bill be taken to the Legislative Council with a message to that honorable body, asking their concurrence therewith.

The remainder of the order was, on motion, deferred.

On motion of the Premier, ordered that this House, at its rising, do adjourn until tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock, and that at the morning sitting the order for committee of the whole on Law, to revise and consolidate the Statutes, shall first be proceeded with.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that he will on tomorrow ask leave to bring in a bill to amend 31 Vic., Cap. 10, of the Consolidated Statutes.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice to ask the hon. Receiver General for a detailed statement of \$8,712.86 expended under Board of Health on account of Quarantine Act; and also of \$38,963.90 expended on Lighthouses.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask hon. the Premier if it is the intention of the government to place fish stands in the coves in St. John's, for the convenience of fishermen, and also to dredge the public coves.

Mr. O'MARA gave notice that he will on tomorrow move for an address on petition of Joseph L. Ross and Euphemia Ross.

The House adjourned till tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 11.

The house met at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Clerk informed the house that the hon. Speaker was ill and unable to attend the house.

Thereupon the hon. Premier moved the Clerk to the chair.

And the Clerk having taken the chair, the hon. the Premier, addressing himself to the Clerk, said:

Mr. Clerk, it having been certified to this house that the hon. the Speaker is at present ill, and unable to attend the duties of his office, it becomes necessary to appoint an Acting Speaker during the illness of the hon. the Speaker. I, therefore, propose to the house that Patrick J. Scott, Esq., one of the members for St. John's West, do take the chair of this house during the temporary absence of the Speaker in accordance with the provisions of title 2, cap 7, of the Consolidated Statutes.

Which was seconded by Robert Bond, Esq. And the question being put, it was passed in the affirmative *nem con.*

The Acting Speaker was then conducted to, and placed in the chair by the hon. the Premier and Mr. Bond.

Having taken his seat in the Speaker's chair, he addressed the house as follows:

GENTLEMEN.—Before conveying to you my thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me, and before taking my place, I have to express my regret that the illness of the respected Speaker renders the proceedings of this morning necessary; and I feel that I interpret your earnest wishes when I hope that this house will soon again be presided over by the gentleman who has filled the chair with dignity.

To you, gentlemen, do I return my most sincere thanks for this mark of confidence with which I have been thus highly favored. Upon your generous support do I rely to aid me in the discharge of the responsible functions which have devolved on me; and I trust I shall fulfil the duties of Speaker so as to maintain the honor and dignity of the office and preserve the privileges of the house unimpaired.

Upon motion the house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill to revise and consolidate the statute laws.

Mr. CARTY took the chair of the committee.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the matter to them referred and had passed certain chapters thereof, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered that the several chapters as passed by the committee be read a third time tomorrow.

Ordered, that the committee have leave to sit again tomorrow to stand first on the order at the morning sitting.

Then the house rose till 4 o'clock p.m.

THURSDAY, April 11.

The house met at 4 p.m.

Mr. MURPHY presented a petition from David Bolger and Martin Bolger of Torbay, on the subject of roads; also a petition from Chas. Langdon, of the Torbay Road, on the same subject. In moving that the petitions lie on the table he would take this opportunity of congratulating his honor the Speaker (Mr. Scott) on the high honor that had been conferred upon him by the House, when the motion was made for the appointment there was not a dissenting voice. Every hon. member of this House was of opinion that his fifteen years service in public life and his manly advocacy of progressive measures upon its floors fully entitled him to the distinguished position. The appointment was not alone an honor to the him, but it was an honor to the district that he had so long represented. From their knowledge of him in the House he (Mr. M.) was sure the duties of the chair would be discharged without fear, favor or affection.

Mr. PARSONS supported the prayer of the petitions, and also took the opportunity of congratulating the hon. member Mr. Scott upon the honor that had been conferred upon him.

Mr. O'MARA also supported the petitions just presented, and presented another from P. McDonald and others, of Major's Path, on the subject of roads. When the Road Bill came up, he would do what he could to have the request of the petitioners complied with.



## Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889.

## HOME INDUSTRIES.

## IMPORTATION OF BUTTERINE.

Mr. Gladstone, in one of his recent speeches, emphasized the well-known fact that no country can become great which has not manufactures and other local industries. We say, unhesitatingly, that the depression caused by the partial failure of our fisheries would have been much greater than it was, only for the various industries which have been established here within the last ten or twelve years. Amongst these the manufacture of butterine has given employment to many persons, and has kept a good deal of money in the colony.

We were not a little surprised to notice the arrival of a large stock of butterine by the steamers "Sidonian" and "Portia." Knowing that we have two local factories in operation, in which are manufactured grades of butter that fully equal if not surpass anything produced in America, we were led to look into the matter, and find that the duty levied on the materials imported are so high, and the duty on the manufactured article so small as to afford little or no margin of profit.

This is certainly wrong, and demands the immediate attention of the Receiver General.

The owners of these factories, with commendable enterprise, have invested a large amount of money in them, and as yet have not reaped any return for their outlay.

They are productive of great good to the country, and a large aid to Agriculture, paying large sums of money daily for milk, ice, tubs, coal, labor, &c. We find that the two shipments above referred to, represent a loss in the above items to the country of over five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

This is certainly not the way to build up home industries and develop our resources, and we say that there is something radically wrong in outsiders being able to flood the market both spring and fall, and thus closing up or retarding the progress of such industries by large shipments. Our greedy American cousins should surely be satisfied with the exceptions we mention, all other articles used in the manufacture are purchased from them.

For years past this country has been made the slaughter market and dumping ground for American manufactures, and it is time that the evil were stopped, for nowhere else would it be permitted. Our own people demand and must have the labor and money sent abroad for articles which could be manufactured in our midst, and it is the bounden duty of our "commercial government" to set this matter right.

The present tariff fosters a few industries in which a portion of the community is interested, whilst others are utterly neglected, such as the butterine industry. Our home industries must be protected, and we trust the Receiver General will not permit this industry to be wiped out by foreign competition.

## BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

## Tuesday Night's Concert

We are now almost at the close of our musical season. A few days more and we shall have our busy spring season on us—that over, the motto will be "to the country." Then there is a last chance for those who wish to draw deeply in the pleasure which only can be found at the musical font. We shall have the chance of hearing for the first time in St. John's, on Tuesday night next, a local orchestral accompaniment. The plot of "Beauty and the Beast" is very pretty and entertaining, and some, if not all of the music, in the composers best form. The ladies and gentlemen taking part fairly represent the musical and dramatic talent of the city; they are hard-working and painstaking in their efforts to raise the standard of musical productions amongst us. In the past they have been well and deservedly received by the public, and we have no hesitation in saying that Tuesday night will more than gratify the hopes and fulfill the expectations of a critical St. John's audience. Amateurs cannot complain of want of patronage or sympathy from the public. When the singing or acting is good there is always a bumper house. The people of St. John's are not slow to catch on to a good rendition of drama or opera, but they are equally tardy in taking a bad imitation when they are looking for the original, they quickly tell the genuine diamond from the paste. The proceeds, we understand, are for charity, a most worthy cause, which, in itself, ought to be sufficient to draw a large audience.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.—The last rehearsal takes place this evening, at the Star of the Sea Hall, at 8 o'clock.

## "STIR THE SOIL."

## Paper Read by Mr. S. Ruby

## Before the Gould's Agricultural Society.

My object in addressing you this evening is to encourage others to do the same. I think we should all take part in this great struggle to advance agriculture. If I were going to preach a sermon on agriculture, I would take for my text: *Stir the Soil.* Hence read of a German giving advice to his son: "Now Aleck," he said, "you plow that piece of ground well and then harrow it, and then plow it again, and then you think it is well you just plow it once more and it will be all right."

Now, from my experience in farming, I think that was sound advice. I believe the land is not worked enough in Newfoundland, the soil is not stirred often enough, there have been great losses in farming here by people not knowing the proper methods. For instance, I have heard people say, what is the use of trying to weed potatoes or turnips, the weeds are not high enough, I want them to grow a little higher so I can catch a hold of them. Now, that is a great error committed too often. The soil should be stirred and that will keep the weeds down. If potatoes are planted in drills ten days after planting, the scuffle should be put to work, that will keep down the weeds, and the stirring of the soil will promote the growth of the plants.

Turnips should be treated the same; we should not wait for the weeds to appear; they are there and the ground must be stirred; put the scuffle to work or the hand scuffle, but I don't think we could get a hand scuffle to buy in St. John's. I have seen poor men with a mattock trying to dig weeds out of their potatoes or turnips drills. What a loss of time! If they had a hand-scuffle they could do as much in a half an hour as they would do in a whole day with the mattock. I must pass another remark on the advantage of stirring the soil. After rain there is a crust formed on the surface. This crust must be broken. The soil will then absorb the air and moisture, so indispensable to the growth of plants.

Now, I have something to say on manure: I once read of a farmer asking his foreman what was the first requisite for farming. He said manure. And what is the second? Manure! and what is the third? Manure! Now, there is no doubt manure is the main-stay for farming in this country. But I am sorry to say there is a great waste of manure here; the fish offal is sometimes composted on the road-sides and not half covered, the birds carrying away the best part of it. What a loss, if a man saw the birds flying away with barrels of vegetables and bushels of grain, he would be amazed. This is the very thing they are doing. Then there is another great waste in our stables. Every farmer values the manure, but the digestible part of the food, the most valuable part of the manure is allowed to soak away. Now, I think this a great waste, in ninety per cent. of our stables this mistake is committed. A private individual's loss is a loss to the country; every loss means a shortage somewhere. Now, to remedy this great evil of wastefulness, the Government should send men from farm to farm and explain the great waste in the stable, and give them methods of saving it. If a poor man had not the means of doing it, it should be provided for him upon conditions that he would never again neglect it. But once he found the benefit of it, there would be no fear of his neglecting it.

I was once asked the question, if people left the sea shore to settle on the land, what would they do for manure? I thought it a hard question to answer, but my experience since that time has proved to me that manure can be found almost anywhere by using proper methods. Perhaps some new beginners would like to know the best methods: Well, first collect the material easiest got—that is the bog; very often that is the last got. Always have the bog ahead, ready for whatever you may have to compost with it, and don't forget to save the liquid from the stables and throw it over the bog; it will surprise you in the next crop.

The aim of the new settler should be to raise stock of some kind. It is a poor method to raise produce and sell it off the farm year after year. Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry will supply the farm with manure, if all is carefully saved and composted with economy.

I sometimes feel discouraged, but when I think of such men as Generals Grant and Garfield, I pluck up again. These men were of humble origin, lived in log cabins and went to town selling a load of wood, just the same as our country people do here. Grant's father-in-law gave him fifty acres of wood land; he cut an opening in the woods and built a house, and he had such a hard time building it, he called it "Hard Scabble."

These are the men that ruled the United States. After such an example why not every man pluck up and do his part to advance a good cause. Agriculture is the groundwork of national prosperity. Why not advance it? The most fertile soils are not in the rich prairies of America. They are in the great bogs of Ireland, on the sand dunes of the Northern seacoast of England, and on the craggy mountains of the Rhine, where they have been made by man's hands.

(to be continued.)

## The Sisal Plant in Bahamas.

## An Extraordinary and Beautiful Flower.

(concluded.)

Since then Sir A. Shea has urged the general cultivation of the plant by every means, private and public; he has published information concerning it through official letters which have been widely circulated. He has given young plants to those entering on its cultivation. He has sent a Commissioner to Yucatan—the country par excellence of Sisal cultivation—to report on the best means of culture and of extracting the fibre; and in his present speech he has again urged the subject on the attention of the members of the Legislature and through them of the general public. The result is that every one in the colony has been made aware of the valuable commercial properties of the plant, of its adaptation to our climate and soil, and of the profits which can scarcely fail to be derived from its cultivation, and a spirit of enterprise has been aroused which will soon bring thousands of acres of waste land into profitable cultivation and prove of incalculable advantage to all classes in the community, but especially to the laboring class to whom it will give constant and remunerative employment. When the plant has become, as we believe it must in a few years become, the staple industry of the colony, the credit of its practical introduction and establishment will be due and will be given to our present Governor and no other. The claim put forward in some quarters to connect Mr. Blake with the Sisal industry is ludicrous. As well may it be urged that he deserved credit for the establishment of the new Stock Bank, and the Debt Conversion Act, for he tried his hands on both; but his efforts were failures and fortunately came to nothing. But justice requires that he shall not get credit for another man's work. Sir Ambrose Shea deserves whatever credit may ever attach to the practical establishment of what promises to be the most important and remunerative industry of the Colony.

When we consider the state of depression which existed a year ago, and which had existed for several years previously, and contrast it with the vitality and well assured hope of the present time, we feel how justly proud our excellent governor may be of the abounding evidences of the signal success which has attended the policy and measures he inaugurated at a most critical period in the fortunes of the colony.—*Nassau Guardian.*

## The Scott-Bond Misunderstanding.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—I read with much interest and pleasure your sensible remark on the Scott-Bond misunderstanding, in Thursday's issue of your paper. I must echo the sentiments you then expressed, that the matter is one which should not cause estrangement between two gentlemen who only a few days ago, were sincere friends, nor should they permit certain persons who have axes to grind to do so at their expense. The "Evening Mercury" which is now, as before, the Canadian organ, perhaps induced Mr. Morine, who hates Mr. Bond with no ordinary degree of hatred, since he defeated his Confederation plot, to make a covert attack upon that gentleman in Tuesday's "Mercury," under the heading of "the Acting-Speaker vs. the ex-Speaker," not as you have said, because he "loves Mr. Scott, but because he hates Mr. Bond." The maliciousness of that contribution was stamped upon the face of it, and the character and intentions of the writer were depicted in every line. Mr. Morine's object is evident to the most casual observer. He wants to keep Mr. Bond and Mr. Scott apart, in fact he, like his Satanic Master, is ever going about seeking what mischief he can create. You have well termed him the "Common Enemy," the enemy of our country, for he tried last year to destroy its credit by circulating defamatory starvation stories. The enemy of the Roman Catholics, for he has attacked their Church and Priests in the most violent manner. The enemy of every institution and man who opposes his aims and ambitions. He denounced in 1887, in the Assembly, the Orange Society, which he owned he had joined for the purpose of exposing their doings. Denounced Sir James S. Winter, Sir R. Thorburn, Speaker McNielly, the whole Government party, until they gave him money, and last, though not least, Sir William Whiteway and Mr. Bond, who gave him whatever little respectability attaches to him as a member of the Legislature. "The Common Enemy"—you have applied the proper name to Mr. Morine. Leaders of the Whiteway and Liberal parties, and true Anti-Confederates, throw aside your misunderstandings. Let not an adventurer gloat over your estrangement. What is it all but a misunderstanding—nothing more.

A FRIEND OF BOTH.

St. John's, April 20th.

Secure your seat for "Beauty and the Beast" at Mrs. Rouse's. It will not be repeated, the busy season being now commenced.

## Small-Pox Scare at Harbor Grace.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Small pox in the district of Harbor Grace has not yet been wiped out. Two or three or more cases were shown up on Wednesday last—one of them, a young woman at Bryant's Cove, was found to be suffering from that disease and conveyed to hospital. It is quite a mystery how this young woman could have taken the disease, as there could have been no case of small-pox pronounced by our medical men within two or three miles of Bryant's Cove. Another case is that of a young woman at Bear's Cove. It is quite easy to understand how the dreadful disease may be brought to Bear's Cove from Island Cove, as the man Webber who conveys the sick people from their homes to the hospital belongs to that neighborhood. And what is very strange, he is allowed to go around amongst the community, as if he had not been handling and shifting small pox patients. Why do not the Board of Health see to this and prevent it? The public say that Webber should not be allowed to go about, but should be kept at hospital or some other place, but not allowed to go to his home amongst his family. However, it is now beyond doubt that he has spread the dreaded disease in his neighborhood, and who is to blame for it? Dr. Allan is health officer for the district; paid by government a very nice salary for his services, and at a meeting of the Board of Health on Thursday last, some of the members of that body voiced the feeling of the people, on the matter of this careless man going at large. That Health officer, that servant of the people receiving government pay, said: "to the winds I throw public opinion," thereby defending Webber's conduct, people who do not pay attention to their duties, particularly in such weighty matters where the lives of our people are concerned, with the great risk of getting amongst our fishing people of Labrador, should be relieved their responsibilities and others put in their place.

Yours, &amp;c.,

Harbor Grace, April 19, 1889.

GAR.

## Benevolent Irish Society Ball

The committee of the above ball are leaving nothing undone to make it a grand success. The spacious hall of the Benevolent Irish Society is being beautifully decorated and the fact that the catering is in the hands of Messrs. J. B. & G. Ayre is sufficient guarantee that it will be all that the most fastidious could desire. His Excellency Sir Terence and Lady O'Brien, the Presidents of St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies will be present, and the affair promises to be, in every way, the most enjoyable event of the season.

## LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

As the shops will remain open after 6 o'clock next week, "Beauty and the Beast" will not commence until 8.30.

Mr. Hugh Baird received the following telegram this evening:—"The steamer Esquimaux, Capt. Milne, arrived at Dundee this morning."

TO CORRESPONDENTS—"With a Fan"—the matter of your letter is of a private nature. The party wronged has means of redress by complaining to the manufacturer or Inspector of Weights.

The Piacentia Railway Commissioners have issued invitations to the members of the Legislature to take a trip over the road. The train will leave St. John's on Monday morning, and return at 8 p.m. same day.

The Cathedral was thronged at the solemn ceremonies during this Holy Week. Instructive sermons, appropriate to the occasion, were preached on Holy Thursday by Father Clarke, and on Good Friday by Father Scott, to crowded congregations.

It is thought that the Irish ball this year, will be the best for many seasons. A larger number than usual will be present, and His Excellency Sir Terence and Lady O'Brien will grace the occasion. There are very few tickets left, and those intending to be present should purchase early.

## DEATHS.

BUTLER—At Pouch Cove, on the 19th inst., Thomas, the only and beloved son of John and Ellen Butler, aged 24 years; he leaves a father and mother and five sisters to mourn their sad loss. May he rest in peace.

BADCOCK—Yesterday morning, Mary Madeline, infant daughter of James and Maggie Badcock, aged 11 months.

CAREW—Last evening, after a short illness, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the late John Carew, aged 76 years. Her funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2.30 o'clock, from her late residence Tank Lane, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

PICKET—Fell asleep in Jesus, the darling child of Frank and Maria Picket.

SULLIVAN—At Fort Townshend, on the 19th inst., of diphtheria, Francis Leo Augustine, aged 1 year and 8 months, darling little child of John and Annie Sullivan.

O'MEARA—This morning, Henry O'Meara Reddin, youngest son of the late William and Margaret Reddin. Funeral on Monday, at 8 p.m., from the residence of Mr. James Thorburn, Patrick-street; friends will please attend without further notice.

MR. BOND.—In the absence of the hon. member, Mr. Mackay, he begged to present a petition from the Rev. Mr. Cunningham and others, of Burgeo, asking for the sum of \$200 for the repairs of the school house in that locality. This school house was erected about thirty years; but, owing to the bad times, the petitioners were not able to keep it in a state of repair, and the result was that it was at present in a totally dilapidated condition. A collection was started some time ago in order to put the school house in repair; but the petitioners were unable to complete it, and they now approached the Assembly asking for the small sum of \$200. Perhaps the sum might be allocated from the special grant. If the hon. member, Mr. Mackay, was present, he would, no doubt, by his able advocacy succeed in procuring the amount of money necessary for this very worthy enterprise.

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS presented a petition from G. Morgan and other, of Shoe Cove, district of Twillingate, on the subject of a road between Shoe Cove and LaSce.

MR. BRADSHAW, in support of the petition said that the road in question had been commenced many years ago; but that it had not been completed yet. If finished, it would not only be of great convenience to the petitioners, but also to the people of the adjacent settlements. He hoped when the Chairman introduced his road bill that he would have the request complied with.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY had much pleasure in supporting the prayer of the petition. He had travelled over the road which was about seven miles in length, and it was at that time, in a very bad condition. It was a road that was very much used, although in an incomplete state, and was of great convenience to the people, both of Twillingate and the district of St. Barbe. He hoped that they would be able to obtain a sufficient sum this session to make the necessary repairs.

MR. PARSONS presented a petition from James Wheeler and others, asking for an amendment in the law or close time for the shooting of snipe, curlew, plover and black duck. The law, at present, prohibited the shooting of those birds before the fifteenth of September, by which time they had all migrated. In moving that the petition lie on the table he hoped the government would take the matter into their consideration and amend the Act, which dealt so harshly with many of our poor settlers.

MR. MURPHY supported the petition which he found was very numerous and respectfully signed. Mr. James Wheeler was one of the oldest sportsmen in the country, and that gentleman knew so much about game that the statements contained in the petition were well worthy of the consideration of the house.

MR. BOND, in supporting the petition, said that it had originally been given to him, but out of deference to the members for the district of St. John's East, he handed it to Mr. Parsons for presentation. The petitioners contended that the provisions of the Act were too stringent, inasmuch as they prohibited the shooting of snipe, curlew, plover, &c., until the arrival of the partridge season at which time the snipe and curlew had gone south. Beside the petitioners there were others who took an interest in the matter, for Mr. Carter of Ferryland, and a few other gentlemen of the outports were desirous of having their names attached to the petition so that the government could see that not alone was there a feeling in St. John's, but also in the outports to have the law amended.

MR. O'MARA supported the prayer of the petition.

MR. MORINE presented a petition from R. Durdle and others, of Bayley's Cove, Bonavista Bay, on roads.

MR. McGRATH presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. Bride's, district of Piacentia Bay, praying for a sum of money for the erection of a public slip at that place. The petitioners stated that there were 65 fishermen and over 30 skiffs fishing out of that place, and it was a great hardship to them not to have a place of landing. From my personal knowledge of the place and people I know that there are no people in the country who earn their living harder than the people living along the Cape shore of Piacentia Bay. I, for my part, am perfectly satisfied to do my share in granting the sum required, and if my honorable colleagues are the same there will be no difficulty in getting the amount. The petition is numerously signed, and when we find the names of the Rev. M. A. Clancy and Rev. J. B. Guio and about a hundred other respectable signatures we may be sure there is an urgent necessity for a grant for such work.

MR. EMERSON, in support of the petition, said that in no part of the country did the fishermen labor under so many disadvantages as those who fished off the Cape shore. The petitioners were therefore deserving of the consideration that they now asked for at the hands of the government. The reason that more was not done for them was, that the grant was so small it was impossible for the members to provide money for all the requirements of so extensive a district.

MR. BRADSHAW supported the prayer of the petition.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a petition from Stephen Goss and others, of Tilton on the subject of roads; also, a petition from T. Dwyer and others, of Island Cove, on the same subject.

(To be continued.)

## PROGRAMME OF ATHENÆUM CONCERT.

Chorus.....Awake Eolian Lyre  
Mr. Hepburn.....A Love Never Dies  
Miss Taylor.....May Margaret  
Mr. Cornick.....The Hearing of the Lead  
Miss Cornick & Mr. Barron.....Minuet from Sorcerer  
Mrs. McKinlay.....At Evonide  
Mr. Masters.....Kilaloe  
Mrs. Martin.....Ehren on the Rhine  
Chorus.....A Righte Merry Geste  
Mr.....The Goodwin Banda  
Miss Murphy.....Only Tonight  
Mr. Corner.....Thy Sentinel Am I (By request)  
Trio.....A Little Farm  
Mr. Barron.....Solo from Sorcerer  
Miss Jardine.....Ernani  
Mr. Flannery.....I Draw the Line at That  
Chorus.....The Bells of St. Michael's Tower